

Amusements To-Night.

ELIOU OPERA HOUSE—"Patience."
GERMANIA THEATRE—The *Mascot*.
HAWTHORNE'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"East Lynde."
HAWTHORNE'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—2 and 8—"One of the Finest."
HAWTHORNE'S SIBYL'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"St. Slocum."
SHAWARD THEATRE—2 and 8—"Palace."
WALLACE'S THEATRE—2 and 8—"La Belle Russie."
METROPOLITAN ALCAZAR—Concert.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Austria and Germany, it is announced, will take part in the conference in Constantinople on the Egyptian crisis. In the course of the debate on the Repression bill, yesterday, in Parliament, John Bright spoke of the American phase of the agitation. The police have discovered fifty men drilling in County Roscommon, Ireland, and arrested several. Russian capitalists are to engage in the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy was discussed. In the House, the bill to reduce internal taxation was considered.

DOMESTIC.—Edmund Benjamin, the coxswain of the Columbia crew, was drowned at New-London yesterday. Class Day was observed at Harvard. Important evidence was given in the Malley trial at New-Haven. The Pacific Mills at Lawrence, Mass., were destroyed by fire. The Cabinet considered the application for a respite for Guiteau, and it is said decided not to interfere. Fitzgerald, who attempted to swindle Charles Francis Adams, was sentenced to prison for five years.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—There was a large parade of the striking freight-handlers yesterday in Jersey City a number of Italians were driven from their work by strikers. A new Board of Directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey was chosen. Mr. Davitt spoke in Jersey City. An examination to determine Samuel O'Brien's mental condition was begun. The Bushnell sale was continued. There was good playing at the Lawn Tennis Tournament on Staten Island. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollars (412½ grains), 87.26 cents. Stocks opened excited and higher, later were feverish and irregular, and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with higher temperatures and chances of occasional showers. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 67°; average, 76.9°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The Columbia men at New-London, saddened by the death of their bright and scholarly coxswain, Edmund Benjamin, will have little heart to row in a race with Harvard; perhaps it would be well for them to postpone the contest until another season. They and their college mates have prepared for the contest at the expense of a good deal of time and money; but it would be better, probably, to let all this go for nothing rather than to appear lacking in regard and respect for their dead comrade and his family.

This is a nice position for the Land of the Free with the Fourth of July close at hand. The Cabinet has just decided that, so far as the Chinese laborers in Cuba are concerned, the longest way round is the shortest way home, and that they cannot return to China through the United States. Now we hope that on the Glorious Fourth no unpleasant patriot will be so lacking in a sense of what is opportune and fit as to read to his perspiring countrymen the Chinese Immigration bill as soon as he has finished the Declaration of Independence. Under the circumstances it would be in shockingly bad taste.

Mr. Jay A. Hubbell, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has the courage of his conduct and his convictions, and he meets the circular of the Civil Service Reform Association sent to the employees of the Government, urging them to refrain from contributing to election expenses, with a direct challenge. He declares that in it the law is incorrectly stated, and urges Mr. George William Curtis to test the point immediately in any tribunal he pleases. It is not likely that the matter will be settled in that peaceful way; but it would be a good thing if it could be. It would lift a heavy burden of anxiety from the mind of many a Government employee who sees himself unpleasantly situated between two horns of a dilemma. He fears that in the end he may be out of place and out of pocket.

Only in Jersey City do the unemployed workmen show signs of bad temper. This is probably due to the fact that there they feel themselves to be much stronger than the police—as they are. The authorities, however, have been warned by the officers of the Erie Railway Company that the city will be held responsible for any damage done by the strikers. This will be likely to rouse the Mayor to a realization of the situation. As a precaution, the freight-handlers might be excluded from the

others will lose accordingly by having their three and a half per cents called more quickly. If all proceed at once to exchange their bonds, the only effect is the shifting of the order of redemption, and the saving of a small amount of interest to the Government. The measure may have much importance, however, if a sweeping reduction of taxation should be effected at the next session. Then the holders of the three per cents could count upon a sufficiently long life for them to compensate for their loss of interest.

We shall publish in to-morrow's issue the closing letter of Mr. Justin McCarthy's brilliant series of papers on the Irish crisis. His conclusions based upon the retrospect of recent events, which he has given us in the earlier papers, are that the Land Question will be settled on the basis of the Land League by a fair process of State intervention and purchase, and that Home Rule is not far off. He finds the historical justification of obstruction and the general course of the Irish party under Mr. Parnell's leadership in a result which has been already accomplished—that the English majority of the House of Commons are forced to see that Irish grievances must be dealt with once for all, and that the island cannot be governed without reference to the opinions of its parliamentary representatives and the wishes of the people. This letter is the most important of the series, and should be read by all who value a temperate and comprehensive discussion of the subject from an Irish point of view.

a single decision, wise or unwise, may change the future of English politics for many years.

IS IT PERIFIDY, OR WHAT?

What does it mean? Here is *The Herald*, which has earned for itself the distinction of being the firm friend, if not the organ, of the President, speaking contemptuously of the eminent Mr. Conkling. It went out of its way yesterday to notice some absurd rumors about the President, Governor Cornell and Mr. Conkling, and seemed to do so for the purpose of rapping the latter over the head. It spoke of him as a man whose alliance would bring defeat to any political cause, and said that "it is an undoubted fact that, for the present, he is not a favorite of the voters of New-York," adding that "he would commit a grave blunder if he should at this time, or probably for some years to come, plan a return into political life." While this is all true enough, the queer part of it is that *The Herald* should be so brutal as to haul Mr. Conkling from obscurity before the public simply to fling it in his face.

But what follows is even more brutal. It speaks of the President's offer of a Supreme Court judgeship as the act of a "sincere and earnest friend," says the President perfectly understood Mr. Conkling's situation, and said to him as plainly as possible: "I see that for some years you cannot hope for favor at the hands of the people; I offer you on the Supreme Bench an honorable and safe place of temporary retirement."

That makes things pleasant all round! It puts the President in the attitude of telling Conkling that he is politically dead, and of confessing that he has no higher idea of the Supreme Bench than as a place of refuge for politicians who have been rejected by the people. Is that the President's real idea of Mr. Conkling? If it is not, why should the friendly *Herald* go out of its way to say it is at this particular moment when the air is full of rumors that the President is not so loyal to the ex-Primate as he once was?

We are very much afraid that Mr. Conkling will smell "perfidy" in this envious performance. First and last he has had great trouble with perfidy. It was perfidy, he assured us, which provoked his quarrel with President Garfield. It was perfidy which defeated his fight for a vindication by means of a reelection. It was perfidy which started his question of veracity with General Sharpe which grew into that other question of veracity with the President concerning the fact of a Sunday conference. It may be perfidy now which inspires the newspaper conspicuously friendly to the President to attack him in the name of the President. We do not pretend to decide. The possibilities of investigation are too awful for us to pursue the inquiry further.

Mr. Conkling must decide the question for himself and put the perfidy where it belongs. In a letter to an Irish mass-meeting in Boston last week he wrote in his customary eloquent and luminous style: "I could utter an earnest 'hope that wherever firm, plain vigor will or may do good there will be no meaninglessness, 'colorless motions.' He possibly knew what he meant by 'firm, plain vigor,' and if he did he will see that there is an opportunity to use something of the same sort in this inquiry. It certainly is not a time for 'meaningless, colorless motions' when one's best friends begin an animated and muscular rub-a-dub-a-dub upon one's own nose."

As it passed the House, the Bank Charters bill was decidedly objectionable. It has now passed the Senate in very much better shape. The TRIBUNE's criticisms of the House bill have been almost wholly sustained by the more deliberate and careful action of the Upper House, changes having been made almost unanimously to obviate each of the objections raised. As was said when the bill passed the House, there was reason to believe that many members who voted for it would have refused to do so had they not believed that the Senate would make important modifications in the bill. Their confidence and that of this journal have been justified. The bill in its present form will be altogether more helpful than harmful, and although the best mode of avoiding mischievous consequences has not in all cases been chosen, the Senate has fully recognized the reality of the dangers suggested, and manifested a sincere desire to avoid them.

It was objected that the banking system would be seriously endangered by placing the banks in some States at the mercy of local courts. Probably it would have been better if the Senate had omitted this part of the bill entirely, especially as there is much room to doubt whether it will not be found void for unconstitutionality. The jurisdiction of United States courts extends, under the Constitution, to all cases arising under the laws of the United States, and it is questionable whether the courts will not place within the meaning of that provision every suit brought against or by a corporation having an existence only by virtue of laws of the United States. But the Senate has endeavored to avoid, for practical purposes, the evils to be apprehended, by adding a proviso that no attachment, injunction or execution shall be issued against any National bank or its property before final judgment has been rendered. In cases where there is a right of appeal, and reason to exercise it, the banks will doubtless go to United States courts before submitting to final judgment. The constitutionality of the new provision, if it becomes a law, is, nevertheless, likely to be tested.

It was most earnestly objected that the provision requiring long notice of any retirement of circulation was unjust and unreasonable; that the banks could not possibly anticipate those changes in activity or business which make a large circulation profitable or unprofitable; that they would therefore be compelled to forego all the advantage of a wise and ready adaptation of the circulation to the needs of the business community, and that this change alone would constitute a virtual revolution in the system. The Senate has taken out entirely the provision requiring notice of surrender of circulation. In place thereof it has provided that the amount retired shall not exceed \$3,000,000 in any month, and that banks surrendering circulation cannot obtain any increase of circulation. In such cases the course of the mother country deserves from us not censure, but emulation. The United States has much reason to be ashamed of itself because pettifogging partisans and shallow demagogues have made it hazardous for an American statesman to care for the rights of American citizens abroad. Great Britain, however, has gone much further. It has labored mightily to prevent wars between nations with which it had commercial interests, or to establish or maintain stable and orderly Governments in such nations, and this also has been often a service to mankind. (No one will forget that many times the motives have been less honorable, or the methods utterly indefensible. Bullying and tyranny, conquest and rapine, have not been unknown in British dealing with other Powers. But the Great Britain that we know and honor, the mother country that has done so much for the civilization and Christianization of the world, could not have existed, and would not now exist, if its Government had not been quick to care for the rights and interests of its citizens in every part of the world.)

It was objected that the House bill would cause a dangerous contraction by permitting the small banks to surrender circulation too freely. This provision also, has been altogether changed in the Senate, so that banks of \$100,000 capital or less cannot have a circulation amounting to less than one-third of that capital. Thus the Senate, though with manifest reluctance to do anything apparently favorable to the banks, has endeavored to avoid all the dangers to which the House bill exposed the country. The speculative bankers about Wall Street, who thought it egregious folly to point out mistakes in the action of the House because criticism did not then happen to suit their operations, will find small comfort in the nearly unanimous action of the Senate.

Whoever wishes to rule Great Britain will have to find a way to keep some sort of order in Egypt. It is a hard decree. But British interests in India, and in the Suez Canal as the pathway to India, make order in Egypt a necessity to Great Britain. The commercial classes will at last appeal, in this instance, to the sense of national honor. Yet measures must be devised which will not only accomplish the result but will command the present support of Parliament and the country. There are also the latest political charlatans—the leaders of the so-called Anti-Monopoly Party.

Others will lose accordingly by having their three and a half per cents called more quickly. If all proceed at once to exchange their bonds, the only effect is the shifting of the order of redemption, and the saving of a small amount of interest to the Government. The measure may have much importance, however, if a sweeping reduction of taxation should be effected at the next session. Then the holders of the three per cents could count upon a sufficiently long life for them to compensate for their loss of interest.

And then there are the names of a few men of good standing, added to give the committee a flavor of respectability. The committee should be seen as a whole. It is therefore grouped, as follows: Theodore E. Tomlinson, lawyer, of No. 71 Broadway; F. B. Thurber, wholesale grocer, of No. 116 Reade-st.; L. E. Chittenden, lawyer, of No. 11 Pine-st.; Henry Nichols, secretary of National Anti-Monopoly League, No. 7 Warren-st.; John W. Keogh, shoemaker, No. 19 Church-st.; Wilson S. Wolf, lawyer, of No. 13 Park-row; Courlandt Palmer, no occupation, of No. 151 East Eighteenth-st.; James E. Serrell, civil engineer, of No. 351 West Fifty-first-st.; R. P. Gibson, physician, of No. 1,244 Broadway; William Ward, banker, of No. 52 Broadway; and George W. Da Cunha, architect, of No. 111 Broadway. It will be noticed that Mr. Thurber is a member of both the Board of Trade Executive Committee and that of the Anti-Monopoly League. It is to be hoped that this fact will not cause the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce any uneasiness. Surely, Mr. Thurber will not vote twice when the tripartite college meets. Nor will he easily use the commanding influence with which he is credited in the Board of Trade and Anti-Monopoly League. His detractors have charged that these associations are his "machines." He cannot have the cruelty to direct them to register the name of some person for Railroad Commissioner who will not be acceptable to the Chamber of Commerce committee. It will be no consolation to that committee to read in the Railroad Commission law that in case of disagreement any two of the organizations shall have the power to name the Commissioner. No, no, Mr. Thurber, you ought not to name the Commissioner.

That makes things pleasant all round! It puts the President in the attitude of telling Conkling that he is politically dead, and of confessing that he has no higher idea of the Supreme Bench than as a place of refuge for politicians who have been rejected by the people. That committee will be the most powerful in the country, and that will be the most important fact.

Even Pennsylvania politics begin to show the wilting effects of hot weather, and are likely to be moderately quiet for a few weeks. There is a languid curiosity concerning the character of Don Cameron's next blunder, but otherwise the general situation is one of repose.

Has any gentleman a mascot that he would kindly lend to Don Cameron for a few months?

PERSONAL.

Robert C. Winthrop and family are in Vienna.

Christian K. Ross, the father of the last "Charlie," has been reappointed Master Warden of the port of Philadelphia.

Henry Irving, the actor, and E. R. Russell, the editor of *The Liverpool Daily Post*, will together make a flying visit to this country in the fall.

There are several candidates in the field for the Republican nomination to Congress in the Cleveland district. Amos Townsend is understood to deserve a nomination. His principal opponent will be Mr. S. T. Everett, who will not refuse to run if nominated. Other prominent Republicans are also willing to represent the district.

One of the curious results of Republican discussions in Pennsylvania is noted by *The Chambersburg Valley Spirit*. It says that "the split in the Republican party in the State adds to the profit of the steamship lines. A good many statesmen with weak backs have concluded to go abroad until September, so that they may return when the line of battle has been formed and the campaign is on again." Myron T. Herrick, the author of *The Ohio State Journal*, is one of the strongest Republicans in the state.

Representative Calkins, of Indiana, is to deliver the address at the commencement exercises of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Blacksburg, Va., on July 10.

Judge Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, takes a hopeful view of the Ohio canvass. After spending two weeks visiting different parts of the state he tells the Washington correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial* that the people everywhere are enthusiastic. The state, he finds, may be set down as the place where the most rapid growth is to be expected. The 1st and 10th Congressional Districts will return Republican Representatives to Congress.

A revolt is said to be spreading among the Indiana Democrats against the attempt of William H. English to run the party in that state. He is trying to boss not only the make-up of the State ticket, but the construction of the platform also. This interference has caused much bitter feeling, and may result in a fierce contest in the state convention. The leaders of the party are reported to feel sanguine now of carrying the State that they did three months ago.

Some nice distinctions of party duty are being drawn by the Republican papers in Pennsylvania. Many of them that have placed the regular ticket at the head of their columns satisfy their independent feelings by giving it an indifferent support in leading articles. The action of the recalled State convention offers another way for them to express their dissatisfaction by refusing to support the nomination for Congressman-at-large on the ground of irregularity. Several of the leading Republican papers evidently ready to kick over the party traces and join the Independents.

The conference system of nominating a candidate for Congress, which is in force in some of the Pennsylvania districts, often results in an incongruous state of affairs. The XXIVth District is a case in point. It is composed of three counties, each of which is entitled to three delegations to the national convention. In the present convention each county has a candidate and a corresponding set of delegates from its own county. But at the primary elections Congressman Schaeffer, who is in the field for renomination, received nearly as many votes as both his rivals combined. But in the Convention he will have only one-third of the votes. A long deadlock is likely to result from this situation.

The Democratic papers of Pennsylvania are in great trepidation lest the party may not take advantage of the present opportunity to carry the State. A flood of advice is being poured out for its utilization. Of the platform and candidates *The Douglastown Eagle* has this to say: "The platform must be made of timbers sound to the core, and sharp. There must be planks of civil service reform, and in opposition to the protection of public officials, and to the retention of office for life, which cannot be interdicted. The candidates must be men who will carry out these pledges to the letter. The convention should declare against monopoly, next to treason the wickedness of republican government. It cannot afford to take one backward step on this vital question."